

# United Nations

## Daily Highlights

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### FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + In first of five formal meetings this afternoon, the Security Council authorizes deployment of additional UNPROFOR personnel in former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; welcomes Member State's offer to contribute personnel.
- + Security Council welcomes working group on assistance to third countries affected by sanctions against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).
- + Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of Charter, authorizes reinforcement of UNPROFOR with respect to safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina; calls on Member States to contribute forces and logistic support.
- + Security Council, warning of serious consequences, says Iraq must accept UNSCOM installation of monitoring devices at rocket sites and transport chemical weapons-related equipment to a designated site for destruction.
- + At final meeting today, Council urges Greece and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to arrive at a speedy settlement of remaining issues before beginning of forty-eight session of General Assembly.
- + UNOSOM II operation to disarm and control United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance complex described as successful; five UNOSOM peace-keepers killed and 46 wounded, according to spokesman.
- + Secretary-General, on second day of visit to Ukraine, to meet with country's President and Vice-Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs; discusses Chernobyl and economic effects of Yugoslavia sanctions with Ukrainian Parliamentarians.
- + UNHCR warns of massive disaster in former Yugoslavia because of dwindling international support for humanitarian programme; cites increased fighting, lack of political breakthrough and tightened asylum policies in Europe.

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\* Speakers at World Conference on Human Rights say democracy is best guarantor of citizens' human rights; call for appointment of special rapporteur to investigate women's human rights violations.

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In the first of five consecutive meetings this afternoon, the Security Council welcomed the offer made by a Member State to contribute additional personnel to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPRPFOR) presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and decided to expand the size of UNPROFOR accordingly and to authorize the deployment of the additional personnel. It took that action by adopting unanimously resolution 842 (1993).

The Council recalled resolution 795 (1992), which authorized the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and welcomed the important contribution of the existing UNPROFOR presence there to stability in the region.

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At a second meeting this afternoon, the Council welcomed the establishment of a working group by the Committee created under resolution 724 (1993) to consider requests by States for assistance to alleviate the effects of the sanctions imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It took that action by adopting unanimously resolution 843 (1993).

The Council invited the Committee to make recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action when it has completed the examination of each request.

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The Security Council, acting under the enforcement provisions of the United Nations Charter, today authorized the reinforcement of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to meet requirements mentioned in the Secretary-General's report concerning safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council said it was determined to fully implement resolution 836 (1993), which authorized UNPROFOR to use force if those areas were attacked. It took that action by adopting unanimously resolution 844 (1993).

The Council reaffirmed its decision in resolution 836 (1993) on the use of air power in and around the safe areas to support UNPROFOR, and encouraged Member States to coordinate closely with the Secretary-General in that regard. The Council called on Member States to contribute forces, including logistic support, to facilitate implementation of provisions regarding the safe areas, and asked the Secretary-General to continue consultations with Member States already contributing forces to UNPROFOR.

The Council reiterated its alarm at the grave and intolerable situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina arising from serious violations of international

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humanitarian law, and recalled the overwhelming importance of seeking a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in the Republic. The Council asked the Secretary-General to report regularly to it on the implementation of resolutions 836 and 844 (1993).

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At its fourth meeting today, the Security Council expressed concern at the refusal of Iraq to accept the United Nations Special Commissions (UNSCOM) installation of monitoring devices at rocket sites and to transport chemical weapons-related equipment to a designated site for destruction. The Council demanded that Iraq accept the installation of those devices and transport the equipment to be destroyed.

In a statement read by its President, Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo (Spain), the Council said Iraq's refusal clearly constituted a material and unacceptable breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) which established the cease-fire and provided conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region, as well as violations of resolution 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), and the plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification.

The Council, warning Iraq of serious consequences, demanded that the country immediately comply with its obligations and cease its attempts to restrict the Commission's inspection rights and operational capabilities.

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At its final meeting this afternoon, the Security Council expressed its appreciation to the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for their efforts to solve the problem between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Under resolution 845 (1993) adopted unanimously, the Council commended to the parties as a sound basis for the settlement of their differences the proposal set forth in the Secretary-General's report.

The Council urged the two parties to continue their efforts under the auspices of the Secretary-General to arrive at a speedy settlement of remaining issues between them before the commencement of the forty-eighth session.

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The actions of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) to disarm and control the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) complex had been a success, according to a United Nations spokesman. UNOSOM II announced that all the planned targets seemed to have been hit and the Somali militia's command and control capability had been disrupted and driven from its base.

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In the actions undertaken in the past week, 46 UNOSOM II peace-keepers had been wounded and one Pakistani and four Moroccan soldiers were killed. Most of the wounded were Moroccans. Although the circumstances behind the casualties were still far from certain, it was known that the Moroccan forces came under fire when confronted by a large crowd of demonstrators.

The spokesman said the militia led by General Mohamed Aidid had continued its deplorable tactics of using innocent civilians as human shields. Somali men armed with hand grenades hid behind women and children until they were within throwing distance of UNOSOM troops, and then threw the grenades at the troops.

The UNOSOM II had detained 137 Somalis during yesterday's operation. The spokesman emphasized that no UNOSOM troops were taken prisoner.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on the second day of his visit to Ukraine, was due to hold meetings with the Ukrainian President and Vice-Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs. Yesterday, he met with Ukrainian Parliamentarians to discuss Chernobyl, the economic effects on Ukraine of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and Ukraine's outstanding contributions to the United Nations.

The Secretary-General also met with the Ukrainian Foreign Minister for a lengthy discussion of several issues, including Ukraine's participation in the United Nations and its peace-keepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Organization's role as guarantor of Ukrainian independence and security; the Ukrainian President's suggestion of a zone of peace in central and eastern Europe; and the President's proposal for an international nuclear disarmament fund.

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata, has warned of a "massive humanitarian disaster" in the former Yugoslavia because of dwindling international support for the UNHCR-led humanitarian programme there. The situation was worsening because of increased fighting, the lack of a political breakthrough and tightened asylum policies throughout Europe, she said in a letter to the Chairman of the European Council.

UNHCR's 1993 programme to aid more than 3.8 million victims of the war throughout the former Yugoslavia would cost an estimated \$420 million, the letter pointed out. However, only \$134 million had so far been received. In addition, the World Food Programme had collected only a small portion of the 770,000 metric tonnes of food aid needed to provide minimum nourishment for those victims.

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The decline in financial and material resources had already caused shortages and cutbacks in essential services, according to Mrs. Ogata. She said a "gigantic, sustained international effort" was now required to keep the humanitarian programme alive.

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Democracy was the best guarantor of citizens' human rights and a special rapporteur should be appointed in the United Nations to investigate violations of women's human rights, according to speakers addressing the continuing World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

On Wednesday, 16 June, Corazon Aquino, former President of the Philippines and special guest of the Secretary-General, told the Conference that she spoke both as a victim of human rights violations and as someone who had helped liberate her country from dictatorship. To those who equated democracy in the third world with chaos, she said: "there is no greater chaos than order when used as a rationale for depriving people of their freedom".

Gertrude Mongella of Tanzania, the Secretary-General of the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, called on the Conference to include rape, genital mutilation and female infanticide in its deliberations on human rights abuses. She also called for concrete international action to condemn, redress and stop violations of women's human rights.

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